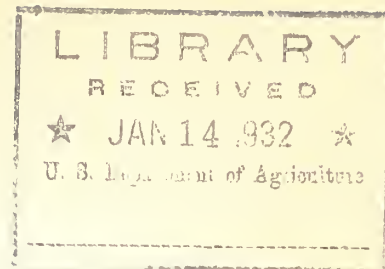


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STEM RUST AND BARBERRY NEWS

Issued by

Division of Barberry Eradication

Volume II

December 15, 1931 .

Number 15

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Bureau of Plant Industry
U. S. Department of Agriculture

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Number 5

BARBERRY ERADICATION PROGRESSES

What are Leaders in barberry eradication thinking about? Opportunities and ideas vary widely in different parts of the barberry eradication area and unfortunately it is not possible for each Leader to visit each of the other States and obtain intimate knowledge regarding projects under way. Local conditions require that different interpretations be placed upon our more or less standard informational projects and the recently completed trip that included a visit to 12 of the 13 States demonstrated the many opportunities that are available for disseminating to the public general knowledge regarding stem rust control.

This article is not intended to serve as a report on any particular phase of our work but to briefly discuss matters that are now foremost in the minds of the Leaders. The following brief statements appear in the order in which the States were visited.

OHIO

During the past season Mr. Atwood has conducted an intensive survey supplemented with an organized check of the leads sent in by property owners and children. Mr. Atwood believes less than 10 per cent of the present Ohio allotment would be required to keep leads cleaned up and would provide for a complete resurvey at three or four year intervals following the intensive work he is now doing. This would provide good insurance against reinfestation of territory now free from bushes. A general program with public schools is being continued in Ohio. At the present time Mr. Atwood is interested in introducing to the smaller colleges and universities of his State the method used by Doctor Samson of the Botany Department of Ohio State University in teaching the subject, Black Stem Rust. We should hear more about this later.

ILLINOIS

Mr. Bills believes intensive informational work with rural schools is proving a successful means of locating bushes in his State. He has some interesting information regarding the time necessary to reinspect areas of escaped bushes surveyed five or six years ago. Mr. Bills also has interesting data concerning the use of local labor. A detailed article regarding rust observations in Illinois during the past season would prove of interest to the Stem Rust and Barberry News readers.

WISCONSIN

Mr. Taylor is finding local labor very satisfactory in certain types of Wisconsin territory. Some of the men who have worked as laborers have completed two seasons with the barberry force in Wisconsin. Informational activities are being continued as a general program rather than following an intensive plan until such time as leads already on hand may be checked and bushes eradicated. The year 1932 will be the first time in recent years that a crew of men has not been sent to the Black Earth area of Wisconsin for eradication work. An article of interest to many could be written on the progress of the work in the Black Earth area. How many bushes were eradicated? How many square miles in the territory?

MINNESOTA

Doctor Melander is primarily interested in intensive school work at this time but he is not overlooking any bets with the Minnesota Weed Inspectors. The Redwood weed control plan may prove a valuable aid to barberry eradication. Doctor Melander employed a crew of eight local laborers in the Red Wing area this fall eradicating escaped bushes. Give us an article on results of intensive school work in Minnesota. County summaries recently submitted to the Washington office show some interesting facts. Keep us informed about the Redwood plan.

DISTRICT NO. 1North Dakota

Scarcity of barberry bushes in North Dakota and Montana, as indicated by the intensive survey during the past field season is further emphasizing the need for cheaper methods of locating barberries in the

Western States. Mr. Mayoue is extremely interested in all new developments along informational lines. District No. 1 is conducting a systematic intensive school campaign supplemented with other lines of informational activities. Mr. Mayoue is looking forward to the development of an informational program which, combined with a careful rust survey, will tend to supplant, to some extent, the intensive scouting in territory where bushes are less numerous. Keep us informed about developments along informational lines in District No. 1. By the way, you should see Mr. Mayoue's mechanical Rust Buster Club demonstrations.

Montana

The intensive work with rural schools is being continued in Montana. Survey activities in that State will be curtailed to a large extent in 1932. The future program will be one of cleaning up locations of bushes found as a result of leads furnished by property owners or children or as a result of local epidemics of rust. Mr. Morris, Mr. Twilde and Mr. Mayoue are working on the details of a revised survey plan in Montana.

DISTRICT NO. 3

In District No. 3 Mr. Lungren has a wide variety of conditions. In Wyoming future intensive survey will undoubtedly depend upon the appearance of local stem rust epidemics, and leads to bushes reported by individuals. Informational activities are being emphasized throughout this district but Mr. Lungren will continue intensive survey in Colorado and western Nebraska. We should hear more about Mr. Lungren's chalk talks and work with Smith-Hughes schools. He is now working out details with the Vocational Agriculture people in an effort to establish a program in which the Future Farmers of America will be interested. How about a copy of the talk given to science clubs for publication in the Stop Rust and Barberry News?

DISTRICT NO. 2

Nebraska

Mr. Yount, in eastern Nebraska, is primarily interested in the program with the Smith-Hughes schools and we should hear more from him with regard to his program with Future Farmers of America. The cooperation given Mr. Yount by the Future Farmers of America during the past

season is indicative of what these young people can do in the way of helping in the barberry eradication campaign. W. Mount is working on the details for further cooperation of these young people next year.

South Dakota

Mr. Bulger and Mr. Frandsen have a full program under way with the farmers' short course work, a program with Smith-Hughes schools, and other projects such as the one in which Sioux Falls High School pupils are actively participating in the survey of that city for barberry bushes. The Stem Rust News needs current reports on these projects. The playlet, "The Trail of the Common Barberry" presented at club camps with members of the clubs making up the cast, has attracted wide attention and much favorable comment in South Dakota.

IOWA

Mr. Shepherd is having no difficulty in locating barberry bushes. Nearly 50 different properties having rust-susceptible bushes have been reported from one county by children of school age. During the past season approximately 80 per cent of the leads obtained from fairs proved authentic. Intensive survey and lots of it is necessary in Iowa. Keep us informed about the informational work. How are the portable demonstration ideas coming?

INDIANA

Survey in Indiana is being directed toward the job of cleaning up areas of escaped bushes. Barberries will spread rapidly in Indiana and in certain parts of the State many fruiting bushes remain. Mr. Leer is beginning intensive informational work with rural schools, completing his high school program and circularizing presidents of the Isack Walton League with a series of illustrated letters. Keep the Stem Rust and Barberry News informed of results. How about the fair demonstration for next year? An article briefly explaining the ideas you have in mind would be appreciated.

MICHIGAN

Although a visit was not made to Michigan at this time reports from Mr. Powers indicate that he is extremely busy talking to normal training school and secondary college groups about the barberry eradication campaign. Bushes are not hard to find in Michigan and a well informed public will materially help in reducing the numbers.

The above information covers only a few of the more important projects under way in the area. The Stem Rust and Barberry News could be made much more helpful to everyone if the Leaders would write in and ask for brief articles concerning the projects being conducted in other States in which they are particularly interested. Ideas that are proving successful in one State may be helpful to Leaders in other States. The Stem Rust and Barberry News is our best means for distributing these ideas.

Among other things which may tend to improve our publication we want to begin a question and answer page. If you have any questions regarding the work in neighboring States or any States in other parts of the area, send them in to us. They will be published in one issue and if the Leaders will all cooperate, the answers will be published in the following issue. We all need more information about what the other man is doing. (W. L. P.)

BARBERRY INFORMATIONAL ACTIVITIES AT 4-H CLUB CAMPS IN MINNESOTA - 1931.

It is customary for each 4-H Club group to stage a stunt. County Extension Agent Kelley's boys, on their own initiative, suggested and staged the stunt outlined below before approximately 400 4-H Club members and visitors.

The title of the stunt was "Kill the Barberry". As the scene opened, rust-spreading barberry approached the campfire relating what sport it was to rust the grain. He gave them inside dope on just how he played his role and left Ole Man Weather to take the blame. As he went around the campfire he found an ideal place to make his home. It was only a fence row but that didn't matter as he was thinking of the cultivated fields nearby. He settled, hoping that the farmers around soon plant lots of grain. Years rolled by. He became quite

a bush and most every year he would have more fun because he now had help from many younger bushes down the lane. The birds helped to plant them there.

Enter - The Four Winds.

Late spring winds arrived and found the harmful barberry leaves gayly decorated with orange-colored spots of rust. The rust spores fell and were taken by the winds and scattered across the woods and fields.

Enter - The Farmer.

Farmer came thru the field nearby relating how the rust taxed his crop last year. This year the prospects were brighter. As he drew nearer to the bush he found the rust to be quite heavy in this corner of the field. The farmer surveyed the field and stood there perplexed.

Enter - The Neighbor.

The neighbor came across the field to make some plans about their work. His field of wheat is rusted as well as the barley, too. He has read that stem rust is not entirely caused by the weather as they had supposed, but rather that such was merely just that kind in which the rust thrived best. The facts were now complete that rust starts out in spring on leaves of the harmful barberry bush. With this in mind they began a search for the evil bush.

Just down the fence a ways a huge bush was found and several more were seen further down the lane. Then men decided the proper thing to do was to kill the bushes. Salt would do the trick, they had read. Soon they were back with sacks of salt (number of smaller boys were carried in as sacks of salt and placed around the harmful bushes)..

As the stunt drew to a close, the men concluded that the location of these bushes should be reported to the Barberry Office, located at the State Agricultural College, for surely these bushes must have come from planted bushes in the community some years ago. (M. E. Yount Assistant Leader in Nebraska)

EASTERN REGION

Ohio - 6 West Broad Street, Columbus - Harry Atwood.

Our winter Informational Activities are now getting under way.

The Leader recently met with a district group of vocational agriculture teachers in connection with their regular monthly meeting. At this meeting Leaflet No. 1, (Suggestions for Teaching the Job of Controlling Black Stem Rust of Small Grains in Vocational Agriculture) was discussed. The film strip was also shown to the group. Arrangements are being made with the State Supervisor and the District Chairman whereby the Leader will meet with each of the ten groups at some time during the present school year.

Our film strip is being worked over time. Since receiving the strip, it has been in constant use by vocational agriculture teachers. The office maintains a waiting list for its use.

Twenty-two counties have been selected for semi-intensive school activities this winter. Packets of material containing a lesson plan, letter charts, specimens, illustrative material and bulletins will be sent to the one room schools, to the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades in the centralized schools, and to botany, biology or general science departments in the high schools of these counties. This material will also be sent to city and exempted village schools and to the parochial schools in these counties.

Personal contacts are made with school officials and definite plans are worked out before sending out this material. Four counties have been visited recently and arrangements made for the teaching of this material in the schools.

In addition Darke County has been selected for intensive instruction in the schools this winter. Each public, private, and parochial school in this county will be visited for the purpose of personally presenting the story of Barberry Eradication and Black Stem Rust Control. Rust Busters Clubs will be formed in these schools.

Illinois - Post Office Building, Urbana - Robert W. Bills

After making a complete resurvey of Lee County, Mr. Davis followed this with an intensive school campaign in cooperation with the County Superintendent of Schools, Mr. L. W. Miller, and the County Farm Adviser, Mr. C. E. Yale. This is one of the largest counties in Illinois. During a part of the time, Mr. Davis headquartered at Dixon, the county seat. The remainder of the work was done out of Amboy, the town in which the Farm Bureau office is located. While there, he was provided with office space; typewriter, etc. in the same large office which is occupied by the Farm Adviser, Farm Bureau Supply Company, and Dairy Herd Improvement Association. This afforded excellent opportunities for taking care of the necessary records and also assisted in making valuable contacts with the other agricultural workers.

Three hundred and eighty-four barberry bushes were destroyed in Lee County. Of this number, 23 were reported by 8 school children anxious to qualify for membership in the National Rust Busters Club. While eradicating these, several of the others were discovered.

Two areas of escaped barberry bushes were discovered and reported by school children. These areas had not been found on the first survey in Lee County. One extended along Franklin Creek a distance of about 4 miles. The other is at one of the highest points in the State, at the head of Willow Creek, which flows eventually into the Rock and Mississippi Rivers. Fortunately these bushes had spread but a short distance from the source.

One local man was used by Mr. Davis for a few days to help in the eradication of the bushes growing along Franklin Creek. He was hired on the recommendation of the Farm Adviser. Excellent local men have been available for work this year.

Further work will have to be done in Lee County next spring to take care of reports which have come in late and others which will undoubtedly come in during the winter and early spring.

The final records for the year are being completed at the office. (December 9)

Indiana - Purdue Experiment Station Annex, West Lafayette,
W. E. Leer.

The intensive school work in Morgan County was completed during the latter part of November. As a result of this work, one location of five bushes has been found to date. It is believed that more locations will be found in the county.

The intensive school work in Jackson County was started the last of November and it is hoped that we shall be able to complete the work before Christmas. (December 7)

* * * * *

The contract has just been let for moving the Division of Barberry Eradication to the new location at 804 B street S.W.

Recently the U. S. Government obtained possession of a number of the smaller buildings in the vicinity of the Agricultural Department. Among these was a small 9 room structure which has been turned over entirely to the Division of Barberry Eradication. The work of remodeling and decorating has just been completed and on Monday, January 4, the entire office will be moved.

Correspondence intended for this Division should in the future be addressed to Division of Barberry Eradication, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 804 B Street S.W., Washington, D. C.

* * * * *

Michigan - Michigan State College, East Lansing - Francis D. Powers

Our informational work is resulting in numerous requests for material to supplement the teaching of the job of controlling black stem rust.

There are at present no men working in the field. The January expects to make a tour speaking to numerous State and county normal schools and a few classes in small colleges between now and Christmas.

Mr. Harry Hunter, a veteran barberry worker now inspecting poultry for the State, reported two locations of common barberry last week.

Donald Tuttle, a boy who lives near Bay City, has corresponded with this office since last spring. Donald wrote an interesting letter concerning his hobby of searching for plants in the woods. He had heard of common barberry and wanted descriptive material. This fall he triumphantly wrote that his search had been rewarded and inclosed a sample twig of common barberry with leaves containing rust spots and a cluster of berries. Near the common barberry bush he reported that he had found a Japanese barberry. The Leader wrote him concerning the possibility of hybrids existing and asked him to observe all of the characteristics and search the leaves for rust spots. Donald sent in a twig which had the characteristic leaves and single spines of *Thunbergii* but a cluster of berries. The leaves were covered with rust spots. He also picked a twig that had both characteristic *Vulgaris* and *Thunbergii* leaves on it. Donald dug these bushes and put about 20 pounds of salt in place of each. He is a valuable N. R. B. C. member. (Nov. 23).

Wisconsin - State Capitol Annex, Madison - Vern O. Taylor

A final summing up of reports on the past season's field work shows that 60,741 bushes and seedlings were removed. Survey was completed in four areas of escaped bushes and started in three others. The Black Earth area was completed and next season will be the first that a crew has not started in that vicinity for a number of years. It will be interesting to see what the next survey in the Black Earth area will disclose in the way of bushes. The laborers who have worked in the territory for the past two years report a few small and medium size bushes growing in the areas of heavy infestation.

During the past week the Governor signed the certificates of award for our ten Rust Buster Club members, and the awards were mailed to the members. An interesting response has been received from one of the children, and a

copy of the letter follows:

"I wish to thank you, for your sincere kindness to me. I have received my certificate. I am very much pleased to receive these wonderful gifts. I am very proud of my medal and I show my gifts to everyone who comes to my home.

"I have not as yet found any more barberry bushes. I am however trying my best. Perhaps during the winter months I may not be able to locate any of them, but however, I will not stop my search; ever.

"I am a member of the Seck. Hawkins Club, which has each of the members write to each other. I have written to several people and have described my success and have told them about the harmful bush. I have also urged them to look for more.

"I wish all of the members and yourself a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

"Yours truly,

(Signed) Marion Young

Rooseville, Wisconsin."

The enthusiasm and pride shown by this member speaks well for the future interests of the club. Intensive work has been carried on in the schools of only one county but we are receiving inquiries about the medals from widely separated parts of the State. The Smith-Hughes teacher at Arena has asked if we would have medals for his pupils if he puts on a campaign to locate the barberries in that community. This particular offer is very interesting as this territory is just a few miles east of the area of escaped bushes in Iowa County. The country is very rugged, and the help of the pupils in a preliminary survey will be more than welcome. (Dec. 11)

WESTERN REGION

Minnesota - University Farm, St. Paul - Leonard W. Halander

Last spring the four Sutter boys living near Vascon found barberry bushes on five farms in their neighborhood. All of these were escapes growing in the woods. In June these bushes were salted and this fall after the leaves were off the other shrubbery the field men made an intensive search and found a few small bushes. They also surveyed the woods bordering this area and several new locations have been found. It is hoped to reach the outer limits of this area in the next day or two.

During the past week we received two reports of common barberry from section weed inspectors in Olmsted County. These men had appointed to look after the weed problems in their sections under the Redwood plan of weed control. A "Future Farmers" group under the auspices of the Smith-Hughes Department at Rochester reported three more locations of common barberry. Two of these boys will receive second degree bars. A 4-H club boy reported a barberry location to the county agent of Fillmore County. We still are getting reports of barberry locations from boys and girls in Blue Earth County as a result of the school campaign. One family found three locations of barberry. One bush measured fifteen paces around the base.

The above illustrates the effectiveness of our informational campaign with weed inspectors, 4-H clubs, and schools. (Nov. 21)

Iowa - Morrill Hall, Iowa State College, Ames - D. R. Shepherd

Looking back over the results that have been obtained through our intensive rural school informational activities during the year 1931, the Iowa office is very well satisfied with the response that we have obtained from the rural school pupils and teachers. We have completed the intensive work in two and one-half counties. Seventy-six pupils in these counties found properties on which harmful barberries were growing. As the result of the informational activities barberry bushes were found on 85 properties in these three counties. Many of the properties have not been completely surveyed as yet so that it is impossible to estimate the number of bushes that will be found. We know, however, that the size of the plantings range from single bushes to areas that contain two hundred and sixty-five or more. We have nine areas of bushes in Benton County that were reported to us as the result of the work done in that county this fall.

During 1931, 81 boys and girls reported bushes on 83 separate properties. Two boys found 2 properties on which bushes were growing.

Since the completion of the work in Linn County last June, we have received 5 more property reports. This brings the total for Linn County up to 43. We feel that the circular letter which was sent to the President of each club in the various schools was influential in getting the members again in the mood to look for bushes. We believe that it is especially valuable to continue this follow-up work with the rust buster clubs after they have once been organized.

Mr. Brown and the Leader are now completing the work in the city schools of these three counties wherein the informational activities have been conducted this year. So far we have been talking to the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades, and giving one talk to the combined science

classes of the high schools. We have found that by confining our work to this group of pupils and students we are reaching those of the city schools who are most interested in our educational project. We are making only one visit to the city schools. (Dec. 5.)

RESUME OF BARBERRY INFORMATIONAL ACTIVITIES AT 4-H CLUB CAMPS
IN MINNESOTA - 1931

By Kenneth W. Ingwalson, Agent Barberry Eradication, Minnesota

During the summer of 1931 approximately 3,170 Minnesota 4-H Club boys and girls and some parents were reached with information concerning the barberry eradication campaign through 16 camps. Various means were used to place the cardinal facts of the barberry campaign before them in such a manner as to be of lasting value. The barberry informational agent conducted the work in most cases and was assisted by the Leader in instances where camp dates were conflicting.

As in the previous year, the object of the agent was to present a few important facts in a manner that would be interesting at the time and designed to be long remembered. The agent, therefore, attempted to keep himself before the boys and girls as much as possible. To this end he was appointed by the camp directors to take charge of various camp duties. These consisted of various assignments at the different camps, ranging from manager of athletics to instructor in class work. In many cases he acted as a judge for stunt competition. This kept him before the group continuously and he was referred to as "The Barberry Man", "Skongix" (a camp practice in which all camp officials are nicknamed after comic section characters), or "The Rust Buster".

Aside from having a special class in many camps on the relation of common barberry to black stem rust, a prime place on the program of evening entertainment was allotted to him. The talk was usually 20 minutes in length but was sometimes lengthened to half an hour depending upon the desire of camp officials. A live bush always was used in this demonstration and later was placed in a strategic position on the grounds so the youngsters could view it at their leisure.

Games helpful

The third means used in teaching the young folks the barberry story was through a dart game. This, in the opinion of the writer, as well as members of the Extension Department, was the best tool yet used in our 4-H Club informational activities. In fact, it proved to be so successful that it will be discussed in detail.

The writer for some time previous to the camp season had been thinking of some new feature to use in camp work. The principle of a dart game appealed most and in discussion with Dr. L. W. Melander and Mr. G. D. George, the game was designed. Its essential features are as follows: The main target was a four-foot wallboard (insulite or celotex) cut out the shape of a common barberry bush. This was reinforced to make it rigid and was painted to represent a barberry bush. The target proper consisted of a replacable

18-inch paper square, upon which the four characteristics of the bush had been drawn and painted, each being in a 9-inch square. The prickly-edged leaf drawing was placed in the upper left-hand corner, a bunch of red berries in the upper right, in the lower left a cluster of three spines, and the yellow under bark and roots in the lower right. Each was properly labeled and arbitrary values assigned as follows: 6 points for leaves, 6 for berries, 3 for spines, and 1 for yellow under bark and roots. An extra supply of these 18-inch paper squares showing the characteristics, was carried so as to replace those inevitably worn out.

This entire target was set up against a building, tent, or other background, so as to prevent darts from going astray, while at the sides areas were roped off.

Four darts were allotted to each player, who attempted to hit all four squares. To bring in the element of sport and skill, only one dart was allowed in each square. If two or more were placed in a square, the score for that square was cancelled.

The game was briefly outlined at the assemblies and the members were told that before they could play, it would be necessary for them to "qualify". This consisted of inspecting a live barberry bush, learning its characteristics and reciting these to the informational agent, together with a statement of its economic importance. The game had such a universal appeal that the boys and girls eagerly studied the bush so as to qualify.

Competition in each camp was arranged to suit existing conditions. Sometimes it was between clubs, sometimes between counties, and at other camps just between individuals. In any case the game was played in five innings with four darts for each of the two competing players, each player keeping his opponents score.

In most camps regular credit on the athletic program was given and since it could be played at all times, its inclusion on the sport program was heartily approved by camp officials. The "Champion Barberry Eradicator" was chosen for each camp. Sometimes the champion team was chosen. In several instances valuable prizes such as jack-knives and tools were given by the camp managers to the various winners. In case of the first play-off between two individuals, Rust Buster buttons were given. These were zealously sought.

Playing this game was by no means confined to the youngsters for the instructors were usually anxious to have a "tournament" all of their own.

It may be of interest to note that this target was loaned to several farmers' club gatherings for use at their meetings. These requests were

made after the parents had seen the entertainment, as well as the educational features of the game, at the club camps.

The game itself has a few defects, but with a slightly revised design even better results can be attained, provided it is used during the coming season.

The chief advantages of a game of this type are as follows:

1. It keeps the barberry campaign before the children for the whole duration of the camp.
2. It furnished an incentive to learn the characteristics of the common barberry.
3. By repetition the characteristics of common barberry are fixed in the minds of the boys and girls.
4. No rehearsals are required.
5. The game furnishes an informal opportunity for the boys and girls to ask questions concerning common barberry.
6. Since it can operate at any time, it fits into any camp schedule.
7. The total cost of all the equipment necessary for this game is not over \$3.00 a set.

In view of the enthusiastic interest shown in our barberry informational activities by everybody at the 4-H Club camps, the writer feels that the past season's informational activities were successful.

COPY

December 1, 1931

To: Dr. L. W. Melander

From: A. J. Kittleson

Subject: Dart game at 4-H club camps

I am writing you this note to compliment you on a new device used in your barberry eradication work the past summer. I refer to the dart game used by Mr. Ingwalson at several of our 4-H club camps.

It was my observation that the boys and girls were attracted in large numbers to the game, and of course in playing the game they were being taught some of the vital points about barberry eradication.

I am sure that if you could see fit to continue sending some representative from your Department to our club camps again next year, it will be welcomed by us and I am sure, by the boys and girls. I would also recommend that you continue the dart game as I believe it is a very effective method in putting across your barberry eradication work.

District No. 3 - Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Colo. - E.A. Lungren

During the month of November, 46 schools were visited in Weld and Larimer Counties, Colorado. Demonstrations were given before 1257 students. Of the schools visited, 29 were rural schools, 6 were Smith-Hughes, 3 were teacher training, and 8 classes at the Agricultural College. In all of the grade schools rust buster clubs were organized. The work has been well received by every school which we have visited to date, and we plan to check back on many of these schools in the near future. We are also planning to have some questions on barberry eradication inserted in the final examinations which are given to rural school children soon after the first of the year. This will give us another method of checking on the effectiveness of our programs. We are also planning on extending our work with the Smith-Hughes teachers into a project form by having several members of each class in each community report rust to us next season. This appears to be another way in which follow up work can be done in Smith-Hughes classes.

On November 17, Mr. Popham and the District Leader visited Mr. Shepherd in Weld County and attended some of the schools where the demonstrational work was going on. On that date one Smith-Hughes school was visited and one rural school. We have been experimenting with various methods of presentation, and at the present time are using the discussion type method in most of the schools. This method takes about 35 to 40 minutes to make the presentation, and we have been finding that the students are more interested in this method rather than the straight lecture method. We have been getting very good response from all of the students.

The latter part of November the District Leader gave demonstrations to all of the agriculture and science classes at the Colorado Agricultural College. This was presented in the form of a lecture using a portion of the film strip. The next period following the lecture an examination was given over the subject by Dr. Durrell.

A demonstration was also given to the Plant Pathology classes at the college. Considerable interest was shown in all of this work and several leads were obtained from the college students. (Dec. 4.)

The next issue of the Stem Rust and Barberry News will be published January 20, 1932. In the meantime we hope to obtain some special articles relative to different phases of our program. Please send in your regular notes so they will reach this office not later than January 15.

THE STEM RUST AND BARBERRY NEWS

SAYS

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR

The Editor

